

Bedford



Inquirer

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1861.

VOL. 34, NO. 33.

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, August 7th 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—I don't know as a communication in reply to our little neighbor here at Centerville is called for; but as we very well know that the articles under consideration did not originate in the brain of this little child, McCoy, but in the brain (or probably in the belly, for it does not seem to me at all probable that a man possessed of an ounce of common sense would write such articles), of a full grown man, and I am convinced that there is a clique here in the Valley who are determined, if possible, by covert means, to destroy every particle of union sentiment, to root out all true patriotism, and to bring about a feeling of repugnance and distrust toward every measure that is brought for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.—And I tell you plainly, from personal knowledge, that there are honest men, who are good citizens, (yet not acquainted with the issues at stake,) and, unfortunately for them, are made the pliant dupes of this designing clique.—This is the reason why I notice the article in question at all, for Osborne G. McCoy is only a child; consequently not responsible. And I think a man a very poor thing indeed, who will make a child a mouth piece or "cat's paw" to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire with."

Now neighbors, let me say to you all, that it is not my intention to throw fire brands into society—to cause heart burnings and ill will to spring up among the people; neither shall I deal in personalities, only so far as they are identified with the great question of the day, or ought about the respectability of any one. I have nothing to do about private character.

The Gazette correspondent says that I do not speak the sentiments of the people of the Valley. I said that there were not very few men in the Valley that were not "sound Union men and staunch supporters of the Constitution." Now I venture the assertion that there are not free men in the Valley who will admit that they are traitors, and that there are not Union men and supporters of the Constitution. He says that I am "well known in this township and about as little thought of." (Shades of secessors and nutmegs! some sound logic in that.) I think that I am well known, but what people I know, or how they appreciate what I sometimes write, I neither know nor care. The position that I have taken in the present crisis is one that I believe, strictly speaking, to be right, I act from a conviction that for what I say and do regarding our present national difficulties, I will be accountable, not to this little clique in the Valley, but to him who holds the destiny of nations in his grasp. Therefore, I ask no favor in a political point of view, but only ask to be let alone in the enjoyment of my own opinions. I seek not to wrest the opinions of any man from him, neither shall any man deprive me of the freedom of thought. I think none the worse of a man—think him none the less a Christian, for differing with me on political opinions.—The present issue is one that has been forced upon the country, and the government is compelled to accept its only remaining mode of settlement in order to preserve our nationality, leaving other issues for other times and circumstances to settle. In my opinion the first duty of all true patriots is, to put an end to secession principle. If one State has a right to secede, another State has the same right.—If a cluster of the Southern States has a right to demand their independence, the New England, the Middle and the Western States have the same right. If this secession principle, (which is used to give a pleasant name to the wickedest rebellion that ever blackened the history of the world,) a principle permitting any State or States to fly to arms and defy the laws and proper constituted authorities of the government, is to be allowed, we must then inevitably sink into little paltry States, and degenerate from a once proud, prosperous and free nation, into despotism, anarchy and ruin. No! by God's help Rebellion must be put down. The Gazette man seems to think that I am "willfully blind." This is not the case, if I am blind I am not willfully so.

Suppose we were to admit that a State, in its sovereign capacity (which we do not intend to do,) has a right to withdraw at pleasure from the proper Government of the United States. On what grounds can they be justified for stealing government property; for taking forcible possession of forts and arsenals; for firing into unarmed vessels; for commencing an unprovoked attack on Fort Sumter; for threatening to destroy our national Capital, and for sending out a squadron of piratical vessels to play upon the commerce of the United States. On what grounds will this smart correspondent to the Gazette attempt to justify the Baltimore mob that attempted to stop the passage of United States troops on their march to the defense of the capital; what excuse or justification will be attempted to make in behalf of Gov. Jackson of Mo., or Gov. McJefferson of Ky. Come, smart Gazette man, let us hear your apology for the raising of armies in loyal States for the subjugation of, not only the U. S. Government, but of the State governments themselves. Now as you attempt to set up dogmas in contradiction to the officially declared opinions of Democratic governors, we will expect to hear your justification of the foregoing. Try in your next communication to get a little above old Brown and the Helper book, for any body that does not understand these questions already are too big game for any one to attempt to enlighten. For my own part I have read the Constitution once in my life, and I recollect one clause distinctly, which may be found in the 34 Section, Article 3d of the Constitution of the United States, and reads as follows: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in

adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It seems to me that this language plain and simple enough that any man, though he is blind, can understand it. If I am not very much mistaken, the punishment of treason by the laws of our country is death. I am in for the enforcement of the laws. If have taken a wrong position I hope that this Gazette man in the Valley will set me all right. When I hear the nonsensical nonsense advanced by some of our treason apologizers, in justification of the Southern rebellion, I can't help but wonder when the fools will all die, and I do think, candidly, that it is about time that this Donkey that has been roaring around Centerville for some months, cease his braying.

My advice to little McCoy is, to go and hang himself on the nearest tree, (but I decline in advance of being his Executor,) for he may write till doomsday and he will never convince any man with three grains of common sense, that any person (man or boy,) that will boldly proclaim that he would willingly give thousands of dollars (if he possessed it,) for the scalp of President Lincoln and Gen. Scott; and that if he had the power he would take the scalp of some of his neighbors, entertains sentiments anything akin to Unionism. I regard all such characters, so far as their influence goes, to be the worst enemies to their country.

Talking about patriotism, I suppose you possess about as much as a certain nun, not a hundred miles from here, who said he would give one hundred dollars to make Pennsylvania a slave state. So far as the statement about the "rot-gut whiskey" is concerned, I have only to say that I am in possession of proofs that will brand the originator of that tale as a liar, and it is quite likely that they will be forthcoming at the proper time. With all proper respect for the true author of that article, I would tell him that he should be careful how he delves down into the sink of society after dirt, or he will find himself entangled in a cobweb some of these days that will not be very creditable to himself. In justice to Dr. Thompson I will say that the statement about the Dr. of Physic was a slip of the pen, and should not have been there, for I believe him to be a man of more discretion and better judgment than to write "Young America." The slang thrown at "Young America" in my other letter was designed for the pretended author (O. G. McCoy), and not for the real author, nor Dr. Thompson.

I have considered both of these articles in the Gazette as a bait, and if they were designed as such I may be considered a hold of the hook. But I shall notice nothing hereafter, that appears over the name of Osborne G. McCoy, nor of John Hook either.

T. L. GROWDEN,
Alias Lucius.

Rebel Atrocities on the Battle-Field. SHOCKING TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Of course, in the excitement of a battle, there will occur cases of individual cruelty to prisoners, and perhaps we should be slow to believe many of the stories that are told of even this sort of work—but that our wounded men were systematically murdered is unquestionably true, for the same hideous work was going on in all parts of the field at once; and the murderous business was performed, not by isolated soldiers, but by bodies of men under the special command of officers of high rank, and evidently in pursuance of a prearranged plan.

There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that, if not all, at least certain divisions of the rebel army had instructions not to take any prisoners, and not to let our wounded men be carried off the field. I proceed to adduce my proofs.

For the information of the uninitiated, let me promise certain things that are so simple that it may seem folly on my part, but I think it will have its use. An ambulance is a spring carriage for carrying off wounded men. It is of a peculiar build and appearance, its character easily recognizable at the longest distance at which it can be seen at all, and let me say that it can no more be mistaken for any other carriage than a trotting sulkey can be mistaken for a locomotive engine.

A surgeon always wears a green sash, not only in our own service, but in every army of every civilized nation. The trimmings of his uniform are green, and therein they differ from every other officer. It is no more possible to mistake a surgeon for an officer of hostilities, than to mistake a drummer boy for a Major General.

When, on or near the battle field, a surgeon finds it necessary to make temporary arrangements for the care of the wounded, he selects a place as much sheltered as may be—generally in a ravine or behind a hill, and, if possible, under a tree. When the surgeon goes to work, he generally takes off his green sash, and hangs it on a prominent branch of the tree, or displays it on a musket stuck in the ground—the idea being to fly the green scarf in the manner of a flag, to show that the place is under the immediate care of a surgeon, and is to be respected accordingly. Whether the surgeon thus displays his flag or not, his position cannot be mistaken for anything else. The wounded men lying about, the cruel instruments in view, the busy doctors in their shirt sleeves, and all the surroundings, attest the nature of the business there going on, and appeal in the name of our common human nature, to the best feelings, and the safest protection of the contending armies, both sides indifferently.

Now to authenticated facts.
Lieutenant S. R. Elliott, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. (Highlanders), was standing near Col. Cameron of his regiment, when the latter was struck by a shot and fell mortally

wounded. The Lieutenant and others instantly rushed to the falling officer. Lieut. Elliott, with twelve men of the Fifth and Tenth Companies of his regiment, raised the Colonel and started to bear him off the field. No sooner was this group of men discerned by the field telescopes of the enemy, than they were made a target for an entire battery of rifled cannon, and a number of infantry. The shots struck on every side of them, being aimed with great precision, and they were soon covered with dust thrown over them by the flying balls. Finally, a shell thrown by the rifled cannon battery struck in the centre of the group, exploded and killed five men of those who were bearing the dying Colonel. The battery continued to play on them until they were out of range, but they escaped without further serious casualties.

Lieutenant Elliott says that the shots which struck near them were not the chance shots of a general engagement, but were aimed at them specially—they were discovered by the field glasses of the rebels and then the guns were aimed directly at them, and played on them till they were out of range—and with what murderous effect has been stated.

There was no possibility of mistaking the nature of this group, or their humane errand. The rebels saw a number of men bearing from the field a wounded officer, and instead of withholding their fire, invariably the practice of a civilized force, they scientifically took the exact range of the retreating group, and brought a whole battery to bear on them, killing nearly half of them before they had succeeded in placing their dying Colonel in a place of safety.

Colonel Wood, of the Fourteenth New York Regiment (Brooklyn), being wounded, was placed in an ambulance, and was being carried off the field. The ambulance was fired at persistently by a battery of rifled cannon. A projectile from one of these guns at last took effect on the top of the ambulance, passed on and killed three men of the Rhode Island Battery, and dismounted their gun. The fire was kept up so unrelentingly, that the men in charge of the ambulance were forced to leave it. In this case also the ambulance was made a special target, and was fired at until it was probably destroyed.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Chambers, now commanding the New York Twenty-eighth Volunteers, the Colonel being wounded and in the infirmary, tells the following story.

Lieut. Colonel Chambers, was in the thick of the fight, and while he himself was hastening for reinforcements, saw near the brook (Bull Run) a rebel deliberately bayonet one of our wounded men, who was lying near the bank of the stream. Even in the exigency of the moment Colonel Chambers wheeled his horse, rode up to the rebel and shot him dead.

Surgeon Barnes of the New York Twenty-eighth Volunteers was in the fight all through, and came out of it in his shirt sleeves, having lost coat, sash, watch, and all his surgical instruments, having been charged on by the Black Horse Cavalry and compelled to leave the field, being driven from under a tree where he had established his temporary quarters, and where he was attending to the wounds of about twenty-five injured men, part of whom were Secessionists.

Surgeon Barnes went up to the battle field in the rear of the attacking column, and as soon as our men began to fall, he took a position with his Assistants under a tree, in a little ravine. The wounded men were brought to him, and he took off his green sash and hung it on the tree to signify that the place was under the charge of a surgeon. The injured men were brought in rapidly, and in fifteen minutes he had under his charge nearly thirty. As fast as possible he attended to their hurts, and in a short time had been compelled to perform a number of capital operations. He amputated four legs, three arms, a hand and a foot, and attended to a number of minor injuries. By this time the enemy had discovered the place, and the nature of the business of the men in charge, and began to pour in musket balls and projectiles from rifled cannon. The place became unsafe for the wounded men, and it was seen to be necessary to remove them. The Surgeon's Assistants and he had become separated from him, and he had no one to send for ambulances and was obliged to leave the wounded men and go himself.

It was no easy matter to procure ambulances on enough, and it was probably thirty minutes before the Surgeon returned with the necessary assistance. When he returned he found that every one of these wounded men had been bayoneted, or sabred, and was dead. They were literally cut to pieces.

Sum up these facts. There were thirty men all dangerously hurt—they had all been cared for by the Surgeon—they were lying on the grass in agonies of pain and thirst, with bandaged stumps of limbs, resting on the little hammocks—with their severed legs and arms scattered about—and, if more could be needed to show the nature of the place, the Surgeon's green sash was flying as a flag in the tree, and the Surgeon's instruments were lying in sight, and yet these thirty helpless men were there and then deliberately butchered.

The Surgeon gathered up his instruments and started to retire to the rear, again to resume his duties. He was discovered by the enemy, and, although the boxes of instruments under his arms designated beyond dispute his rank and office, the infantry and a full battery of rifled cannon played on him till he was out of their reach—he was compelled to drop his instruments and retreat as best he could.

Colonel Slocum, of the New York Second Regiment, was wounded by a grape-shot through the thigh. The Surgeon went to his assistance, found him, and attempted to dress his wound; but the rifle cannon commenced playing on them, and drove them from the field. They

retreated, four men bearing the Colonel. In a short time a halt was made, and again the rifle cannon of the enemy played on them and drove them away. All this time the Colonel was bleeding his life away. From six several positions was Col. Slocum removed before his wound could be properly dressed, although a tourniquet had at first been applied. At last they took shelter in the Stone Church (Sudley Church), which had been occupied as a hospital. This church was soon shelled by the enemy. Colonel Slocum was, by order of the surgeon, removed to the outside of the church behind, for supposed greater safety. It was soon found that the continual bursting of the shells made it more dangerous outside than within, and the Colonel was again taken inside the walls. His wounds were dressed, and he was, as soon as possible, removed from the church to Fairfax, and thence to Washington, where he is now rapidly recovering.

The shelling, and ultimate burning of this church, is asserted by a cloud of witnesses.

Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders), N. Y., saw the rebels shelling the building while the hospital flags were flying. He states that the hospital was made a special target for their character, and that the attempt by them to destroy it, and slaughter our wounded men, was followed up with the most persistent perseverance.

The surgeon of the Seventy-first New York regiment Militia was in the hospital, and saw the shelling, and the attempts of the rebels for its utter destruction.

Lieutenant James Wilson of Company G, New York Second Militia, had charge of the wounded man of his regiment, whom he escorted to the hospital, (Sudley Church) and placed him in care of the surgeon, he himself remaining to render assistance. In a short time the Black Horse Cavalry charged down to the church, firing in through the windows with their revolvers at the wounded men as they lay on the floors, and at the surgeons in attendance. A number of men attempted to escape through the doors, and were sabred as they came out.

With Lieutenant Wilson was a young man named McCook, who is a son of Judge McCook, of New York. Wilson and McCook ran out of the building to escape, when they were met by the Black Horse Cavalry. McCook was shot through the spine, dead, and Wilson was taken prisoner. Wilson afterwards escaped; one of the two men who had him in charge being shot by our men, and he himself shot the other, who was a captain of the Black Horse Cavalry.

Some members of the New York Seventy-first discovered, a Lieutenant-Colonel of an Alabama Regiment wounded and lying on the ground. He threw up his hands and begged for his life, to which response was made, "We did not come here to fight wounded men." They took him to the hospital, (Sudley Church) where he was cared for by our Surgeons. He said, his wounds having been dressed, "Boys, I give you my word and honor that not a man in this hospital shall be injured while I have a breath of life."

It is said by some that the rebels removed their own wounded from this hospital—if they did not so, then this Alabama Colonel was roasted alive with our men when the Secession army afterward burned the building.

Some members of the Seventy-first also found a wounded Georgian, whom they cared for, and took to one of our surgeons. After his wounds were dressed, he said, "This is more than we would have done for you." He added, "For God's sake, get out of this; you are fighting 100,000 men." This man was so impressed with the kindness of our men that he gave to one of the Seventy-first his pistol as a keep-sake.

Color Sergeant Charles Kent, of the New York Fire Zouaves, says he saw the death of Captain Downey, of Company D, Fire Zouaves, a member of Thirty-four Engine Company. He states that Downey was overpowered by a superior force; that he threw down his sword and tossed his arms over his head to show that he was unarmed, and as if begging for mercy but that he was instantly transfused by a score of bayonets. Downey had led his company in a gallant charge up to a battery, and the last words he is known to have said were these to his men: "Boys remember New York is looking at you."

Sergeant S. G. Goodwin, of Company H, Fire Zouaves, member of Engine 80, saw one of our men lying on his back near his horse; the man was severely wounded, if not already dead. One of the enemy rushed up to him, and thrice pierced him through with his bayonet.

The same man saw a rebel strike at one of our wounded men with a sabre—the blow missed the man's head, but cut off his hand. One of the Fire Zouaves, who saw the cowardly act, instantly shot the rebel dead.

A member of the New York Second says he saw one of our men struck by the fragment of a bursting shell and knocked down. Two Secessionists rode up to him, and finding that, though momentarily stunned, the man was but slightly hurt, one of them rolled the man over, and the other deliberately cut his throat with his sabre.

Other instances of the rebel manner of dealing with our wounded men I could cite, but the stories I have told I think will establish beyond question the truth of the following conclusion:

1st. That as this slaughter of our wounded was not the work of a single company, or regiment of the enemy, but was going on in all parts of the field at the same time. It was done in obedience to an order from rebel headquarters.

2d. That, if this is the policy of the enemy, it is feared that our own men will retaliate in

kind, for their officers will never be able to restrain them in another action.

Every statement in this communication about the treatment of our wounded men by the enemy, was taken by me from the lips of the officers, whose names are herein mentioned, and who themselves saw the occurrences. Not a line is hearsay evidence.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa.

Why do we Fail?—No. 1.

As many of our teachers fail to meet with success in conducting their schools, an inquiry into the causes productive of such a result, may suggest some primary remedies which will prevent, in a measure, the further spread of the malady. There is no business, nor profession in which there are so many inefficient and incompetent persons engaged as in teaching; consequently, there is a greater proportion of failures in this, than in any other department of labor.

As the subject is too broad and too important to be considered fairly within the limits of one ordinary article, we propose to examine each of the causes at some length in this and subsequent numbers. The primary cause is in general: THE LACK OF APPRECIATION OF THE WORK IN WHICH WE ENGAGE.

The majority of the parents have taken too little interest in the instruction of their children, and the opinion prevails among them, that any one who has the requisite knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, is competent to teach. This opinion has become so generally diffused, that those who contemplate teaching are influenced by the popular sentiment, and take no pains to prepare themselves, save in the branches of study ordinarily pursued in the schools. They engage in it as they would in any ordinary mechanical business (except, perhaps, that they do not devote as much time to preparation) and have no other ends in view than the employment of their time and the pay to be obtained. A teacher actuated by no higher motive, cannot expect a full measure of success. It is impossible to mould and fashion the human mind, with the same ease that you can the hested iron, or the soft and pliable wood. There are more opposing forces to overcome; a great variety of dispositions to comprehend; and a greater responsibility to consider in the correct performance of the work. If the iron be bent in the wrong direction, it may be remodelled without any trouble, and it retains its last shape as well as the first; but an impression once made upon the mind is fixed, and although it may be varied, it cannot be effaced.

Again the popular sentiment to which we have referred, indirectly leads, or rather allows the teacher to suppose, that, when the six hours which the directors require him to teach, are passed, his day's work is done and there is no need for further labor. This engenders a habit of laziness which is entirely incompatible with the teacher's profession, and it not only operates directly to his personal disadvantage; but as he instructs by example as well as by precept, it has a detrimental influence on the prosperity of his school. There is often too much cause for the sneering remark, so frequently heard: "He is too lazy to do anything but keep school," and every teacher owes it to himself as well as to his profession, to so conduct himself as to give no reason for any such complaint. A man who is too lazy, or too indolent, is the last one we should employ in the school room.

This lack of appreciation on the part of the instructor, causes him to ignore and neglect professional reading and the prosecution of his studies, as he feels self sufficient enough to perform his work without such helps, and it takes too much time and thought, since the object to be attained is of so little importance.—His whole aim is to give satisfaction to his employer, at as little cost as possible to himself; and he feels satisfied with his own acquirements if he but gain their approbation, no matter how inferior they may be. No man can ever become a perfect teacher, because he can never acquire all that may be learned; but his ability to teach will be increased according as his stock of knowledge is augmented. A man who is confined to the text book for every illustration cannot be considered a good teacher, for a scholar of an ordinarily comprehensive mind, can understand that as well as he; whereas, he who can draw his illustration from nature, and knows the principles involved in what he attempts to teach, will awaken an interest in the pupil, whose mind, naturally imitative,—becomes accustomed to independent

thought, the one great object to be desired in the education of the child.

Let the teacher but comprehend the capacity, and the wants of the untaught mind, and the natural adaptation of certain forces to supply these wants; or in other words, let him be fully informed in the theory of teaching, and, at the same time let him realize the great responsibility he assumes, when he attempts the work of moulding minds, then he is prepared to commence his work, and all obstacles will be easily removed from the path as his own and others' experience become known to him.

Having returned to Bedford, the Educational Department, which has been suspended during our absence will receive due attention, when the space is not required for other matter.

Dr. Russell's Comments upon the Battle.

Capt. Dilliver, of this city, who was near the contending hosts from an early hour on the morning of the late battle until its close, says that a person unacquainted with military movements could only make out vast columns of smoke, and hear incessant peals of heavy artillery, and the whistling of bullets. During several hours of the fight he was in company with Dr. Russell, who was mounted on a fine horse, and who explained to him some of the movements as they progressed.

The Union troops, he said, were too impetuous; they rushed forward with reckless valor, instead of steadily gaining ground, and holding every inch as they gained it. Dr. Russell rode up to the flanks of the various divisions engaged, and saw the distance they were apart and the effect of the firing, which was decidedly in favor of the Union troops. Dr. Russell seems to have anticipated some disaster in the rear, from a casual remark to the effect that the battle was won, "if no mishap overtakes the rear of the Federal forces."—As he explained to Capt. Dilliver some of the movements, he loaned him his glass to see for himself. He said that our troops held their own like veterans when opposed by superior numbers, but they lacked steadiness in falling back.

Dr. Russell saw the rebel cavalry as they emerged from the woods, and remarked to Captain Dilliver that they numbered about a thousand, and Capt. D., himself says that he thinks that Dr. Russell was about right in his estimate. A very small force of even infantry properly posted, could have driven them off the field. But the force was not at hand. They charged among the teamsters, and created a panic, which was more disastrous than words.

Capt. Dilliver remarked to Dr. Russell that he thought that the troops from the front, as they came up, would stop the retreat at a certain point; but the Doctor said, "no, they are all more or less infected, it is painful—very painful, so we must look out to make good our own retreat."

Captain Dilliver and Russell retreated in company until all danger from the victorious rebels were past.

Capt. Dilliver says that the men suffered much from want of water, and that they had been inspired with the hope of Gen. Butler bearing down upon one flank and Gen. Patterson upon the other, while they drove in the centre. They fought confidently, thinking that victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it.—Boston Traveller.

How Mr. CRITTENDEN RECEIVED THE NEWS.—When he rose on Monday morning he asked, "Well, what further news?" He had gone to bed under the delusion that the Federal army had triumphed. "We are routed—utterly routed," was the reply to his question. The old man started back in astonishment, and when the facts were brought before him he went back, sat down, and putting his head upon his hands burst into tears. I saw him that night, and there is no longer room for doubt on which side Mr. Crittenden's feelings are enlisted.—Cor. of N. Y. Post.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that Gen. Scott commends heartily the wisdom and foresight of Gov. Curtin, who it must be admitted, deserves much praise for having got ready for service so valuable an addition to the grand army of the Union now in the field. The activity, zeal and devotion to the cause necessary to the speedy and thorough organization of fifteen full regiments can only be appreciated by those who have been engaged in the work.

Election of Field Officers.—The election of officers of the First Artillery Reserve Regiment, of Pennsylvania, was held at Harrisburg on Thursday. The following officers were elected: Colonel, Captain Richard H. Bush, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Colonel, Captain Charles T. Campbell, of Chambersburg; Senior Major, Captain A. E. Lewis, of York; Junior Major, Captain H. T. Danforth, of Pittsburgh.

It is established that the Secessionists had 91,000 men within their lines as Bull's Run, on the morning of the battle, and that Jeff. Davis in person brought up 17,300 more from Richmond, who reached them about noon. They had therefore fully three times as many as Gen. McDowell, and four times as many as were brought into action on our side.

The ladies of Mayville, Kentucky recently presented a pair of pantaloons to Miss Lucy Stone in due form. Miss Lucy accepted the pants, but says she would have done so with a much better will if they duly had a man in side of them.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 16, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Read This.

We are out of money. We have money to pay, which has been due long since; our creditors can't wait. We have enough coming to us to pay our indebtedness, if our friends pay us what they owe us, or, if the coming Court. All that owe us for subscriptions, advertising, job work, and election tickets, we hope will attend to this. Many Administrators and Executors owe us for years; they can't expect us to live without money; they must pay soon or expect to pay costs in addition. We hold several notes also that must be paid.

Reported Great Battle in Missouri.

We learn by telegraph of a great battle having been fought in Missouri, the other day. It is reported that the American loss in killed and wounded was 800; among our killed was General Lyon. The secession loss was much heavier, including among the killed, Generals Ben. McCollough and Price. The victory was with the union forces. We rejoice over the victory, but mourn the death of the brave Lyon.

We think we fairly answered the question of the Gazette, week before last. But the last Gazette puts it again: "If the present war should be made a war for the abolition of slavery in the seceded States, will you still favor its prosecution?" We answer no. But we believe Congress is right in confiscating the property of rebels.

We have on hand several communications. They are all too long. If our correspondents can't put their thoughts into a half column we will not be able to publish their articles. In these times there are too many other matters, that the people desire to read, for us to fill our paper with long communications that could be condensed into one-eighth the space.

We publish a communication in our paper today, over the signature of "H." The writer was a former citizen of our place, but has resided for several years in St. Louis. He has suffered himself from secession and knows and feels what he writes.

COUNTY FAIR.—Are we to have a County Fair the coming fall? Crops are excellent and there is no reason why we should not have the best Fair we ever had.

Our Convention met on Tuesday. The feeling among the delegates was excellent. We have no room for comments on the ticket this week.

BEDFORD, Pa., August 12th, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BEDFORD INQUIRER."—Sir:—By your last issue I perceive that you make a lengthy and elaborate notice of a copy of the "Bedford Gazette" having been sent to a person in McColloughsburg, with the following words written in the inside: "Bully for them. Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and S. C." In referring to this matter you blame very harshly the Editor of the "Gazette." Now, sir, Mr. Meyers has nothing whatever to do with it. I sent the paper myself, and for a piece of sport, wrote the words above mentioned, inside. I am, therefore, alone responsible for it, and am willing to bear the responsibility. On the day that the paper was sent, Mr. Meyers was absent. Hoping that in justice to Mr. Meyers, you will publish this note, I am, Yours &c., JOHN B. ALLENDEER.

In justice to Mr. Meyers, we publish the above letter, omitting the writer's endorsement of Meyers as a Union man. We would prefer an endorsement from someone who don't hurrah for Jeff. Davis & the Southern Confederacy. Especially would we be glad to see something in the editorials of the Gazette from which a Union man at heart could reasonably infer soundness on the great question. Even the leader of last week is a doleful harangue on the present condition of the country, in which not a word is said against rebellion or treason, or a wish expressed that they should be put down, or about the duty of the people to suppress them. Against treason and rebellion he has no warfare to wage, but characteristically predicts the "eternal overthrow of Black Republicanism." In plain English, the government may be overthrown by rebels and traitors, and he will not try to prevent it, nor care for the result, provided the Republican party only be put down. To still further prove this, Meyers last week publishes an article recommending the New York Day Book, a rank secession paper, and gives as one of his reasons, for recommending the Day Book, that "it combats the war in a vigorous style"—this holy war which is waged by all patriots for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Such a man may be a good Union man in the opinion of one who hurrah, as Mr. Allender does, for "Jeff. Davis, & S. C." but cannot be so regarded by any one who despises Jeff. Davis as a rebel and enemy, and his sympathizers as but little better. Mr. Meyers is welcome to his endorsement. "Like master like man."

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call by the Republican County Committee, the County Convention met on Tuesday afternoon, in the Court House, for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the coming fall election. The following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bedford Borough—G. W. Rupp, D. Over. Bedford Township—Thomas Imler, Thomas Hughes.

Bloody Run Borough—Wm. Masters, Wm. Dibert.

Broad Top—Lemuel Evans, J. P. Ashcom. Colerain Tp.—Josiah Ott, N. C. Evans. Harrison—James Mullen, William Hollar. Juniata—John Kerr, Josiah M. Lehman. Londonderry—John Wilhelm, Jacob Evans. Napier—Peter Hull, G. W. Williams.

Providence E.—A. J. Nyeum, John W. Sams.

Providence W.—Adam Weaverling, Carl Sams.

Schellsburg Borough—J. W. Kuipple, Isaiah Conley.

Snake Spring—A. S. Stuckey, H. C. Crouse. St. Clair—Wm. Barefoot, Wm. Kirk.

Union—Wm. F. Moorhead, J. S. Riddle. Woodberry S.—D. M. Bare, D. F. Buck.

Woodberry M.—S. A. Cormick, W. F. Johnston.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., was chosen President, and DAVID OVER, Secretary.

The following ticket was then nominated by the Convention:

LEGISLATURE,

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, of East Prov. ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN METZGAR, of Juniata.

TREASURER,

MARTIN MILBURN, of Bedford Borough.

COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KEEFER, of Bedford Township.

POOR DIRECTOR,

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

AUDITOR,

SAMUEL M. OVERAKER, of Colerain.

The following Resolutions were then read and adopted.

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, we had hoped for the suppression of all mere party issues, and for a patriotic and cordial Union of all our citizens upon one ticket and one platform, sustaining our National Constitution and Government, and for the suppression of the present iniquitous and causeless rebellion; and we exceedingly regret that all our labors and propositions to this end were deliberately spurned by the recent Democratic County Convention, and their candidates prohibited by resolution from accepting any nominations at our hands.

Resolved, That no honorable alternative is now left us, but to nominate our own ticket, adopt a National and patriotic platform, and to call upon all who desire to preserve the Union of the States, and the integrity of our Constitution, to rally with us under the glorious Stars and Stripes of our Country, and to aid us to uphold and maintain the supremacy of our National flag against all its foes, whether open or secret, foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted at the recent special Session of Congress, (with but two dissenting votes in each house), is expressive alike of our past principles and actions, and our present convictions, and we hereby cordially approve and adopt the same as our platform on the great issues of the day; viz:

"Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment will 'recollect only their duty to their country, that this war is not waged for conquest or 'subjugation or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought 'to cease.'"

Resolved, That we recognize no issues at this time before the people except loyalty to the Constitution and Union, and an unconditional and unqualified support of all the men and measures necessary to the maintenance of the government, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially extend the hand of fellowship, and invite the co-operation of every man who regards his allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to every other political obligation, and is willing to assist in the suppression of the gigantic and causeless rebellion that now threatens the existence of the nation.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity, patriotism, and wisdom of the President of the United States, and his Constitutional advisers; the country admires his heroic and patriotic struggles to baffle the machinations of treason, and has "unbounded gratification in knowing that he has the courage to look traitors in the face, and that in discharging the high duties of his great office, 'he takes no counsel of his foes.'"

Resolved, That our National Congress is entitled to the grateful thanks of the Country, for the promptness, unanimity, and patriotism, with which at the recent Special Session, it responded to the call of the country, and provided the necessary means for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in our gallant and patriotic soldiers, from Gen. Scott their renowned leader down to the humblest hero who was repulsed at Manassas; that though by reason of fearful odds against them they failed to achieve a victory there, yet by their heroism they deserved it, and abundantly demonstrate that all will yet be well, and that the honor and great interests of our country, and of civil liberty, are safe in their hands.

Resolved, That we hereby present the Hon. Alexander King as the unanimous choice of Bedford County, for President Judge, and we cordially recommend him to the favor of our sister counties of the District as one whose integrity, character and legal attainments, preeminently qualify him for the honorable and responsible office, and that

S. L. Russell, Benjamin R. Ashcom, and Francis Jordan, be appointed Judicial Conferers with power to appoint substitutes.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and confirm the renomination of Edward M. Schrock of Somerset County, as one of our nominees for the Legislature in this district; and that we greatly regret the declination of his late colleague, Charles W. Ashcom of this County, in whose integrity and patriotism we have the fullest confidence, and that the reasons given this Convention for his declination increase our confidence and entitle him to be cared for hereafter.

Resolved, That the Legislative and County tickets this day nominated, are composed of unconditional Union men, honest and capable, who cordially accept the sentiments of these resolutions, and who are every way worthy of the confidence and support of their fellow citizens at the approaching election.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this Convention, be published in the Bedford Inquirer, and in such other papers in the Legislative and Judicial districts as approve of the same.

The Convention appointed the following gentlemen, as the

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

David Over, Bedford, Chairman.

John E. Colvin, Schellsburg.

Simon Nyeum, East Providence.

Lemuel Evans, Broadtop.

Jona Fichtner, Londonderry.

Wm. F. Moorhead, Union.

Wm. F. Johnston, M. Woodberry.

THE NEWS.—Gen. McDowell, in his official report states our loss at Manassas, in killed amounts to 19 officers and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded, at 64 officers, and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates. He says many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under 1000.—Breckenridge attempted to make a speech in Baltimore the other day, but was hissed from the stand, the people not desiring to hear the traitor.—The Democrats of New York and Ohio, have refused the proffer of a Union ticket by the Republicans.—A secession paper in Concord, Ct., has been demolished.—Congress adjourned Tuesday, week, after passing all necessary war measures.—It is said the body of Col. Cameron has been discovered. It will be removed by order of his brother.—Prince Napoleon visited Manassas the other day. This gives rise to various surmises.—The victory for the Union in Kentucky sends a thrill to the heart of every patriot.—The historian, J. Lathrop Motley, has been appointed Minister to Austria.—It is reported that the great Garibaldi, the Washington of Italy, has offered his services to the Government, and that the President has tendered him a Major Generalship.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Prægrange of this Institution for the next school year will be found in our advertisement page.—Every Parent is interested in its pursuit.

SIXTY THOUSAND MAJORITY!! THE KENTUCKY ELECTION—LARGE UNION MAJORITIES.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The legislative elections took place to-day. Mr. Harney, the editor of the DEMOCRAT, was elected over ex-Governor Merriweather by from 600 to 1,100 majority which represents the Union majority in Jefferson county.

The Union majority in this city is about 6,000.

Judge Buellner (Union) is elected over James R. Clay, in Fayette county, by from 500 to 900 majority.

Richard C. Anderson (Union) a nephew of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame, has been elected in Franklin county by from 300 to 400 majority.

J. W. Jacobs (Union) is elected in Old Hall county.

The returns thus far indicate a Union majority as large or larger than at the last Congressional election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 6.—The Union victory in our State election is complete and overwhelming.—From all quarters of the State the news being received is all one way.

Our majority over the Secessionists is now far larger than on the occasion of their utter rout in the late Kentucky Congressional election. Good judges around me are claiming that our majority throughout the State will reach fully 60,000.

The Disunion leaders are defeated wherever they dared to go before the people.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI. Rebel Loss 40 Killed and 44 Wounded.

8 Federal Troops Killed and 30 Wounded! ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—A battle has occurred at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Mo., between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel troops under Ben. McCollough.

The Rebels lost forty killed and forty-four wounded.

Night of the Federal troops were killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fifteen horses and wagons.

A body of United States Cavalry, two hundred and seventy in number, made a charge on the Rebel Infantry, said to have been four thousand strong, and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of only five men. The charge is described as most gallant as well as most terrific. Several of the Rebels were found with their heads cloven entirely through by the swords of our dragoons.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field.

Another battle was momentarily expected, the Rebels being in large force west of Springfield.

Important Naval News!

A Rebel War Vessel Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

Thirty-Six Rebel Prisoners brought to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The U. States

Gun Boat Flag, Commander Sartori, (formerly the Phineas Sprague,) arrived off the powder magazine, at Fort Mifflin, this morning, from Savannah. She brought thirty-six pirate prisoners, taken from a rebel vessel of war off Charleston, on the afternoon of 1st inst. The rebel craft was sunk by a broadside from the United States frigate St. Lawrence. Five of her men were drowned, but the remaining thirty-six saved, and are now prisoners.

The vessels that was sunk was formerly the United States revenue cutter Aiken, that was seized by the secessionists at Charleston, last November.

The officers of the Aiken evidently did not understand the character of the St. Lawrence. She came boldly out of Charleston harbor, and fired two shots at her. The St. Lawrence returned the fire, and at the first discharge sunk her, rescuing most of those on board, as we have already stated.

The rebel vessel, we are informed, was called the "Petrel," under her new commission. The St. Lawrence's shot are said to have cut her completely in two.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—The village of Hampton has been burnt, by General Magruder, in his advance with the rebel forces.

Scouts and fugitives yesterday morning brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown.

These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M., by an intelligent deserter from the secessionists, named P. A. Mayhew, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who furnished an account of the expedition.

Mr. Mayhew has been stationed at Yorktown since the first of June.

On Friday last, Colonel (now General) Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7000 men, including 200 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery, viz:—3 Parrot guns, 4 howitzers, and 1 rifled cannon.

A part of the troops were from Williamsburg.

On Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted.

On Tuesday night they advanced towards Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Back river, some three miles from the town, where Mayhew managed to escape through a cornfield, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the Fortress.

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces to attack Camp Hamilton, near Newport News, if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent us from using it for Winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock.

Col. Weber erected a barricade near the Hampton side of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points on this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, General Magruder, with about five hundred Confederates, some of them belonging in Hampton, entered the town, and immediately fired the buildings with torpedoes.

The greater part of the five hundred horses were built of wood, and as no rain has fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration.

There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town, from inability to remove, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates.

The rebels gave Carey Jones and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove to a few articles of furniture to the garden.

Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Wm. Schofield, a merchant, took refuge in our camp above the town.

Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek.

A company of the rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed, with a loss of three killed and six wounded. The fire raged all night.

The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and more-over entirely useless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army beyond Hampton.

An attempt will be made to fasten the net upon the General, but after ten o'clock, on Wednesday night, there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce, just in from Norfolk with Miss Mayo, a niece of General Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York, states that the rebels attribute the act to Gen. Butler.

Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Mr. Mayhew states that there have been about 7000 rebels stationed at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away 180 negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the Winter campaign.

CONGRESS adjourned on Tuesday. It has been in session a month; and in that short time has done as much work as is usually done at a regular session. It has authorized the enlistment of a million of men, if necessary; appropriated about \$300,000,000 for war purposes; virtually repealed the Sub-treasury law; authorized the issue of treasury notes in sums of \$5, \$10 and \$20; confiscated the property of the rebels; levied a direct tax; modified the tariff; and enacted all the measures asked for by the government for the suppression of the Rebellion. It has been an eventful session; its measures are fraught with the highest importance; and their effect upon the country will be felt for generations to come.

A military Board will be established at an early day, before which all the officers suspected of incompetency will be summoned, and those who are not found in every way responsible for the discharge of their important duties will be cashiered at once. This Board will also attend faithfully to the examination of the army, and will thoroughly competent for the position they claim, their services will not be received.

COLONEL JAMES CAMERON.

This gallant officer, who died at the head of his regiment, the New York Seventy-ninth, better known as the Caledonian or Cameron regiment, on Sunday the 21st inst., was born at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., and at the time of his death was about 60 years of age. When that fine corps reached Washington they had no Colonel. Their ranks were full and their enthusiasm unbounded. Learning that Col. Cameron was in town, they offered him the command, which, after some hesitation, he accepted, and was duly commissioned by the President.

The Cameron brothers have always been conspicuous in the politics of Pennsylvania.—Their parents were in straitened circumstances, and James, the youngest of the four brothers, was, like them, thrown early upon the world, and forced to take care of and educate himself. The qualities that enabled their widowed mother to look after her children in youth have strengthened them in their many contests with the world. Of the two surviving brothers the eldest is William, one of the noted capitalists of the State resident in Union county, and the next in years the present Secretary of War.

James Cameron was married to the daughter of Mr. Lohman, of Lancaster, more than twenty years ago. Always identified with the politics of Pennsylvania from the year 1832, he was like his brother Simon, the editor of several leading newspapers. Both were printers. He also acted as the superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, when that improvement was under State management. Col. Cameron always belonged to the Democratic party until within recent years, when his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the straight Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania, with whom he efficiently co-operated until the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, whose election he warmly supported. He was a man of singular unselfishness of character. His kindness and his charity were his prominent attributes. He had a charm in his manner that attracted a stranger to him at once, and in all his life, it may be truly said that he was never guilty of a mean act. He was ever a favorite with the Irish citizens of Pennsylvania, particularly with those who lived in and about the town of Lancaster. Inheriting their social nature, and proud of his connection with them, he was never so happy as in their company; and born in an old German settlement, he may be said to have been equally a favorite of the Germans. He was highly courageous. Whatever he might have lacked in other respects, he made up by his natural, instinctive, and daring intrepidity. More than twenty years ago, in a contest with a newspaper editor in the town of Lancaster, while attempting to enter his office, he was shot down, and his conduct, in what threatened to be his death-bed, showed that he could meet the death destroyer without fear. After having been elected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, he took up his quarters with the corps at Georgetown College, and soon secured their confidence. His brother, the Secretary of War, took great interest in the regiment, and although averse to his acceptance of the command, on account of his age, did all in his power to encourage him. But the natural vigor and intrepidity of Col. Cameron soon fitted him for the arduous duties of his new position. In the first engagement he exhibited great coolness and gallantry. The effect of a passing cannon ball threw his horse upon his launch, when he dismounted, and, with a joke, said, "I think I had better be among the footmen." But, in the bloody battle of Manassas, he exposed his person, and cheered his men at all points. A short time previous to his death, he met a citizen of Lancaster, Colonel Heistand, the editor of the Lancaster Express and Herald, and conversed with him freely, assuring him that he intended to lead his regiment and to come out of the fight with honor, if his life should pay the forfeit. He then disappeared; the order came from the commanding General directing the Seventy-ninth to "forward!" and in a short time James Cameron was numbered among the departed.

He was struck at the same moment by two balls, one in the stomach and the other in the head, immediately after he had called out to his command, "Scots, follow me!" He expired almost without a groan.

DESECRATION OF MOUNT VERNON.—Gen. Scott has issued the following order:

"It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might, at least, spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country; but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington, by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of the rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings.

"Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General in Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured not only the tomb, but also the house and groves and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men."

CAIRO, Friday, August 2.—Gen. Fremont and staff, and a fleet of eight steamers and four regiments of infantry; also, several detached companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery, all equipped, arrived here at 5 p. m. They were enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens.

A salute was fired by the battery and at Fort Prentiss. The troops were landed at Bird's Point, swelling the force at that camp to about 8,000 men. No news from the Rebel camp to-day.

The steamer S. P. Cherry, running in connection with the Nashville and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was seized at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, by the Rebels from Tennessee.

THE REBEL LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.

Winchester letters to Secessionists report in part, twelve hundred Secessionists certainly killed at Bull's Run; that it is California Albert Johnson who is killed and not Utah John Johnston; the enemy retired from the field simultaneously with our army believing they were beaten; and that Beauregard showed the white feather during the battle.

For the Inquirer.

Union or Disunion—Choose Ye.

Every true lover of his country feels the fire of Patriotism new kindled in his heart by the consciousness that his country is imperilled. Treason to the Federal Government having dared to array itself in open day and assert itself by the arbitrament of arms, the long waged political contests which divided the talent of the country are forgotten and the heart refuses to feel for any other cause so long as the question is one of life or death to our cherished institutions. On the one hand stands the Federal Government, created by the wisdom of our forefathers, the wonder and the model of the world, toward which the longing eyes and oppressed hearts of the people of the Old World have for long years turned with burning desire and heartfelt aspirations.

On the other hand stand the enemies to our Government. It matters little by what name they choose to call themselves. It is enough to know that they are opposed to their own Government and opposed to all who stand up for the support and preservation of that Government. It is indeed hard to believe that among the sons and daughters of boasted freedom, Treason has found a lurking place. Has it verily come to this that in our own country there are men bad enough to support and overthrow the Government which Washington fought to establish? Pardonable and horrible sight! Monstrous and damnable sedition has raised its foul head, and its black-spit even now hovers around the sacred remains of "the Father of his country." Shall Treason become the inheritor of Washington's home to guard the precious mementos of patriotism that cluster there? So long as hypocrisy and perjury could conceal the aims and ends of Treason each passing moment was occupied in preparations for open revolt. First of all the arms and ammunition belonging to the Government were clandestinely removed;—then the mints and Custom Houses were more openly seized, until emboldened by the success of its wholesale pillage, it at length threw off all disguise, and Treason in its naked deformity wickedly assaulted the Government that had unwisely nursed its feeble infancy and nurtured its growth. And then the wide world witnessed the power of Treason invoked to drive from his post of duty the brave and pure and patriotic Anderson, with his handful of noble men, first by the ignoble attempt at starvation, and then by the fiercest instruments of malignant and cowardly warfare. Choose ye now, this day, ye descendants of patriot sires, your own destiny. Will you stand by your country, in this her hour of peril, or will you be the slaves of Traitors? Think not of neutrality. Will you stand for your Country or against it? Amid the wood clad hills and smiling valleys of peaceful Bedford, you are as yet free from the attacks of open and undisguised Treason. God, even our Fathers' God, grant it to remain ever thus. May your fields never be enriched by blood nor the terrors of invasion make your heartstones desolate. But be not deceived. Let eternal vigilance be the price of your Liberty. Treason has approached you. Nay, is it not already warning itself at your firesides? Its footprints already press your soil in stealthy tread—its dilapidated whisperings are here and there heard at the corners of your streets. Be warned in time. Look at poor, bleeding, devastated Virginia. Look at Missouri, half strangled by the treason of her own children, and threatened by a blood thirsty invasion from Tennessee. Will you sleep in a fancied security until the meshes of Treason envelop you. Be aroused. Even you are not safe. Allow no more the smallest semblance of Treason in your midst. Frown down every attempt to justify, much less to advocate it. Think not that you can escape the general ruin, if once the insidious doctrine of secession should prevail. Delay not to crush it, to silence it while it is in your power. Be not blinded to the real issue by the use of false names. Doubts less there is much to lament, yet, even to condemn in the administration of the Government at such a time as this. But remember the Constitution never contemplated that a monstrous attempt would be made to destroy it. It made no provision for such an exigency. No one doubts that the President is bound by all that is sacred to preserve the Government. If this be granted, then it follows that he is empowered to use all the means to accomplish that preservation. The preservation of this Government is for you and for your children. Will you not be prompted by considerations of self interest, if indeed your patriotism needs a stimulant? Recall to mind the clemency, the forbearance, the forgiveness of our government thus far to its enemies. But remember too that this day of grace is fast passing away. For the life, the existence of our Government is threatened, and now the day of vengeance is approaching, when bloody Treason shall be glutted with the blood of its own adherents, when even its abettors and secret sympathizers will be caught in the meshes of their own wicked cunning, and our once peaceful and beloved country be crowned with the blessings of peace and prosperity, a fit heritage for the home of Freedom.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The newspaper rumor that Lieutenant General Scott condemned himself for allowing the battle of last Sunday to be fought, is confirmed by the authoritative statement made yesterday by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives. He said:

"I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Washburne, and myself, were present with the President, Secretary of War and General Scott. In the course of conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, 'I am the biggest coward in the world

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

For the Inquirer. Meeting of the Bedford Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Society, Sunday evening, in the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cummington, opened the proceedings with a fervent and eloquent prayer in behalf of the society, its interest and the spread of the Gospel generally. An appropriate hymn being then sung by the choir, the President of the Society, Rev. John Lyon, made a statement of affairs of the association, which being partly based upon the Treasurer's report, exhibited a very fair and encouraging record. The people who have met its managers in a liberal spirit can rest assured that their donations have been applied to good and useful purposes—brought cast upon the waters.

The society was then ably and eloquently addressed by Rev. Mr. Kepler, of Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Torrence, of Philadelphia.

A new and unusual interest appears to be felt in this society. Its object is to spread and circulate the Bible. And it is this only that contracts the spread and circulation of crime. Its spirit may quell the fanatics of our land and restore peace. No wonder an interest is felt in the Bible. After a benediction from Rev. Mr. Phelps, the society adjourned.

The law just passed by Congress, giving to the President power to close certain ports, presents a new question to European diplomats. This government does not admit that it has blocked the ports of the south, or that it is now blocking those ports. It closed the ports in the absence of Congress because the laws of the United States could not be executed in them and Mr. Lincoln to-day takes the ground that, without a solitary vessel at Charleston, the English government would be guilty of a violation of the law of nations if she attempted to carry on trade with that port. The Secretary of the Navy will use all the naval forces at his command to see that the law of Congress is executed but he does not consider it blocking those ports, but an embargo, and the government will consider any foreign vessel a lawful prize at any place, wherever and whenever found if it has at any time entered one of our closed ports after due notice thereof.

AGES OF THE GENERALS.—Lieutenant-General Scott is seventy-five; Gen. Wool is seventy-three; Harney, sixty-five, Mansfield, sixty; Totten (head of the Engineer Corps), eighty; Craig (head of the Ordnance), seventy; Sumner, sixty-five; Lane, (Pay-master General), Churchill, Inspector Gen., and Thomas, Adjutant Gen., are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1807, and Churchill in 1812. Gen. McClellan is not yet 35. Gen. Fremont is under 40; General Lyon is about 44; Gen. Banks is 44, and Gen. McDowell is about forty.

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

July 26, 1861.

CAMP MEETING.
There will be a Camp Meeting of the Evangelical Association, commencing on the 23d of August, near the Sulphur Springs, in Milliken's Cove. No peddling wagons or cake shops will be allowed on the ground. A boarding tent will be on the ground.
J. W. L. CIBERTS, Elder.

DIED.

On the 3d inst, in St. Clair Tp. Mrs. SUSAN MISNER, aged 81 years, 11 months and 2 days.

On the 8th inst, in Napier Tp. JOHN ARNOLD, son of E. A. M. Fisher, aged 9 months and 23 days.

On the 10th inst, in Snake Spring Tp. Mrs. ELIZABETH LYSINGER, aged 71 years.

On the 10th inst, in this borough, LILLY CECILIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ketterman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up.

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class of persons who purchase our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must realize they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—we want at least a portion of means in their hands—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. GRAMER & CO.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal School Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves for the commencement of the Winter Schools. The latest standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq., No. 97 Nov. T. 1861, in vs. Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, and facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

K. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq., No. 98 Nov. T. 1860, in vs. Common Pleas of Bedford County.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d annual year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 24, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistant in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the most English scholar without a drill in outline drawing (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outline? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things. In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment it can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but \$2, instead of \$5 or \$10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. Every member of the school will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes every day.

The Principal would also desire to form the school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at \$2 per quarter. But this study is not made compulsory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an instructor who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is \$8 or \$10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than one school year. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged illness, or similar circumstances.

Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS.
English Branches, \$6
and Classics, \$7.50 per quarter.
Drawing, (Perpetual) \$1
French, \$2

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:
Drawing, \$5.00 each, per quarter.
French, \$5.00 each, per quarter.
German, \$5.00 for 12 lessons.
Grecian and Painting, \$5.00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, \$10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accounts are due to the County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 3d day of September, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for Confirmation.

The account of William Smith, Administrator of the estate of Catherine Snell, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.

The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator cum testamento annexo of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of an Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator cum testamento annexo of Samuel Carn, dec'd, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Robert M. Taylor, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knapp, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of J. K. Latslaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latslaw, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Belmer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Crane, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, dec'd.

The account of William Nyeum, Adm'r, of the estate of Alexander George, dec'd, late of California.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Aug. 9, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at September Term, (24 day,) 1861.

J. G. Rohm vs. Bedford Railroad Co.
Henry Reighart vs. W. H. Irwin et al.
Scott & Watson vs. J. Sprout et al.
Allen Thompson vs. David Stuckey
W. A. Jacob Studebaker vs. Wm. Oas et al.
Artemas Bennett vs. Wm. T. Danagher et al.
G. W. Steels, vs. A. J. Crisman
Henry Ickes, et al. vs. Joseph Garber
Alm. S. Kelly vs. Bedford Min. Sps. Co.
H. Reighart, et al. vs. Wm. H. Irwin
John Luman vs. Robert Adams et al.
John Elber vs. John Brown et al.
Charles W. Colvin vs. John Kiffe
O. E. Shannon vs. Philip Keagy et al.
Som. & Bed. Tr. Co. vs. David & Bowles
Jacob Snider vs. Jacob Lininger et al.
George Cartwright vs. John Cessna, Esq.
Eve Bowman vs. Joseph Bowman
George Miller vs. James Patton
W. A. May vs. H. B. Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al. vs. Lewis Evans et al.
Z. Shaffer vs. H. B. Elbin.

S. H. TATE, Prothy.
Prothy's Office, Bedford, Aug. 9, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH, Adm'r.
Aug. 9, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of F. F. Vend. Ex. p'nt, and Leva Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and a mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boer.

Also,
One tract of land containing 181 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement, and frame barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Blallier, Sr., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

Also,
One tract of land containing 1064 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, tenant house and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham & Co., and others, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

Also,
One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and loom house double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Dan'l Stuber, Henry Grubb, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John O'Neal.

Also,
One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robinson, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith.

Also,
One tract of land known as the "sugar bottom," containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reiningen, Gideon D. Trout and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

Also,
One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill, with two runs of stones, and new frame barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stivers and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Bead.

Also,
One lot of ground containing 14 acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others.

Also,
One lot of ground containing 1 acre, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the west and north, and public lands on the east and south, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

Also,
All the right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Cypber, in and to one tract of land, containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone barn building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypber, Jacob Cypber and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypber.

Also,
All the right, title and interest of defendant, Joseph Brown, in and to one tract of land, containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, two log stables and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

Also,
All the interest of defendant, Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and a log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

Also,
All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and a log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

Also,
One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Gruber, Lahan Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

Also,
One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

Also,
One small tract of land, containing 2 acres, more or less, about 2 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of John McCandless, John N. Lanes' heirs and others, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

Also,
One small tract of land, containing 6 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brichman, Charles Collett and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Johnson.

Also,
All Defendant, John Wright's, interest in and to one tract of land, containing 800 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Johnna Pennell, Philip Swartzweider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

Also,
All Defendant, John Wright's, interest in and to one tract of land, containing 800 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Johnna Pennell, Philip Swartzweider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 2, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for September Term, (24 day,) 1861.
John C. Vickroy, Foreman, John Grevender, David Evans, Martin Feighner, Joseph Holler, George Grove, C. B. Koehndorfer, Wm. McDonnell, John E. Miller, Daniel Miller, Duncan McVick, Thomas Mulvih, John C. Miller, Simon Nyeum, Abram R. Highland, John Reiningen, Abram Ritchey, of Ohio, G. Spene, W. States, P. Stockman, Christian Speece, Alexander Tate, Levi Wessel, Alfred Willers.

Petit Jurors.
Wm. Border, Robert Blackburn, George Beegle, John W. Bowen, Samuel Beckly, Thomas Cook, Daniel Cressman, Jacob C. Devore, Asa Davall, Wm. Eicholz, Isaac L. Fickes, George Fickes, Abraham Fickes, Charles Hayman, Wm. Haney, John Ickes, David Kaufman, Michael Lutz, Josiah Miller, Jacob W. Miller, Henry Mearkle, John Miller, Alexander McGregor, Esq., Jacob Moore, Abraham Moore, Archibald Perdue, Geo. Powell, Jacob Rhoads, John Remby, Wm. Snell, George Sharer, Wm. Stuckey, Daniel J. Shuck, George Towell, John H. Taylor, George Vonnatie, John Wilhelm, Sr., John H. Wilkinson.

Aug. 3, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

S. H. TATE, Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, Bedford, Aug. 9, 1861.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at September Term, next, for a discharge, in the following cases:—

As Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, as Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd, as one of the Executors of the will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd, and as one of the Executors of the will of A. R. Crane, dec'd.

JOE MANN.

Aug. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

Friday, 23rd of August next,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan H.orton, dec'd, the undivided one half of a tract of land adjoining the town of Clearville and land of Samuel Sleight, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of William Grubb, all and appraised at one hundred and seven acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snavely and others, with a frame-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

Saturday, 24th August next,

the following described Real Estate, to-wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Samuel & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON, Adm'r of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 19, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861 before the judges of said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacharias Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day of September, next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been set in and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Public Sale.

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Gillingham, John Moss and Wm. Wigfield and others, improved, and well timbered with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less.

One other tract of land in the same Township, containing 29 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of Philip Gillingham, John Wigfield and others.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.
Aug. 24, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August, inst., the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Leonard, Leonard Nyeum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double log barn, wagon shed, and other out buildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYOUM, Adm'r of Wm. Nyeum, dec'd.
Aug. 2, 1861.

OFFICE OF V. M. Pro. Co.

Dec. 27, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent, has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th day of Dec. inst.

Members of this company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board,
JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.
Aug. 2, 1861.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co. Gents.—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true, all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes—

My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when it is used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has no doubt been basely imitated and cheaply sold, and has done much harm, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and they have induced them to try it, and use it until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many. I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which cures the inventor of the good. I don't do my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who require me of my unbroken success of its valuable results. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

A. C. RAYMOND, Bath, Me., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir—I would certainly be doing you great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful success of your Restorative, which I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was enabled to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce finer and handsomer than the original hair I lost, and to be so, I am constrained to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

F. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of it) is unsolicited—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion and retails for \$3.00 per bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford, July 6, 1861.

Public Sale.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of the late Peter Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we haled at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposed,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fluffs blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that land who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation, Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven's Protect and save them, but let them be warned, Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation, Then conquer we must, when our cause is just, And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"—th> And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave. | | | |

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion, A world offers homage to thee, Thy mandates make heroes assemble, When liberty's form stands in view, Thy banners make tyrants tremble, When borne by the red, white, and blue, When borne by the red, white, and blue, When borne by the red, white, and blue, Thy banners make tyrants tremble, When borne by the red, white, and blue. | | | | | | | | |

When war's wild voice was heard, And threaten'd our land to deform, The ark then of freedom's foundation, Columbia rode safe through the storm, With her garland of victory o'er her, When so proudly she bore her bold crew, With her flag proudly floating before her, The host of the red, white, and blue, The host of the red, white, and blue. | | | | | | | |

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither, And fill you up to the brim, May the wreath they have won never wither, Nor the star of their glory grow dim, May the service united ne'er sever, And hold to their colors so true, The army and navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white, and blue, Three cheers for, &c. | | | | | | | |

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findley, dec'd, on Saturday the 24th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situated in Napier Township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small Dwelling House and stable thereon erected, considerable part of said land cleared.
Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale, and attendance given by
GEORGE BECKLEY, Adm'r.

July 26, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Kaufman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.
GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN, Adm'r.

July 5, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of April 1861, before the judges.

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sanford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to except, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, on the 6th day of May A. D. 1861.
S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CRESSNA, Sheriff.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Aug. 9, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery, Aug. 9, 1861.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by DAVID OVEE.

TERMS: If paid in advance, \$1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines), inserted three times for \$1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forborne. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.—1f

John E. McGirr, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.—72

John Major, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared.
Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG, LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. T.ato.
June 1, 1864. tr.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LAND SURVEYOR.
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Office on Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer's" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

MANN & SPANG
June 1, 1864. tr.

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Office on Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer's" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
I will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in dentistry, such as filling, plugging, regulating, etc., and will also extract teeth, from root to an entire set, with the latest improved machinery.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.
J. B. FARQUHAR.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.
THE subscriber heretofore offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses are new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.
The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.
JOHN McELHANY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.
JACOB BARKMAN, Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ALEX. HOLSINGER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ISAIAH CONLEY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnett, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID BARNET, Adm'r.

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SHRINER'S MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve Pain. If you use it once you will not likely be without it. In nearly all cases a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment. For Pains of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning. For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Group use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some one bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. J. H. Kays, Rays Hill; N. K. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Boegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY.
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, Mustang, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; Confectionaries, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jollies; water, butter and sweet crackers.
Foreign fruits, oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, prunes, dates, currants, citron, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; Tobacco, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., Cigars, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Pickles and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable. His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford. The Red Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding. The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors. The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler. Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

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LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Carber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
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HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.
1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing OUR INDUCEMENTS, Which afford

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP